THE [Numb. 726.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, April 5, 1759.

Mr. GREEN,

WHEN I introduced the Subject of the Corn Wolf in your Gazette of the 21ſt *December*, deſcribing his Garb and Mien, my Deſign was to raiſe the Hue and Cry, or at leaſt the Poſſe, to bring the Felon to ſurrender; not as the Shepherd Boy in the Fable, who cried out, *The Wolf, the Wolf*, in Sport, and ſo often deceived his Neighbours, that when the Wolf came in earneſt, they would not believe him: For the Wolf I ſpeak of is much more miſchievous than that of the Woods. I cried out in earneſt, and accordingly, not only recommended ſome Methods that had been found by Experience to be attended with Succeſs in ſome Parts of *Europe*, but alſo attempted a Method for the total Extirpation of the whole Race from among us. Now, though we are loth to take any Pains to make Trials of any Thing deliver'd in the theoric Way, and treat all ſpeculative Hypotheſes as viſionary, whatever Succeſs it may promiſe; yet by no Means ought we to reject practical Obſervations, when Experience has already prov'd their having been ſucceſsful; nor ſhould even the Theory be laid aſide when it takes a contemplative View of the Nature of the Subject. If the Curious had not diſcovered the natural Bane, as well as Suſtenance, *&c.* of the Cloth-moth and Silk Worm, the Damage done by the one could not be effectually prevented, nor the Advantages of the other improved.

It is not purely and vainly to oppoſe my Sentiments to thoſe of Mr. *H. Q.* in your Gazette of the 18th *January* that I reſume the Subject of the Wolf; but, as declared in my laſt, to keep the Enquiry alive till we can, if poſſible, fall upon an effectual Remedy; which, when we have diſcovered, we may give the Name of *Wolf-Bane* with more Propriety, than to a certain Vegetable of that Name. And I know nothing more conducive to this Deſign than to reduce this Inquiſition to a ſort of Polemicks (for there are ſuch in Natural Philoſophy as well as Theology) Reſponſals and Replications. Wherefore, as Mr. *Q.* has thought fit to reject my Method without refuting, and introduces a new Scheme, partly his own; it may not be amiſs to reſtore the former, any thing he has ſaid notwithſtanding, till we examine the latter.

As to the firſt, there needs no more than to aſſure the Public, that my Method of the Brimſtone, Tobacco, Oil of Turpentine, *&c.* is ſo far from being viſionary, that, as I ſaid above, it is practiced with Succeſs in ſome Parts of *Europe*: Tho' the practice is not univerſal, perhaps for want of Faith or Underſtanding. Indeed by this Method we might deſtroy much ſtronger Animals, Rats, Cats, and even Men. We will now examine Mr. *Q*'s. Method.

He obſerves right, that without a certain Degree of Heat and Moiſture, the Eggs will not be hatched; conſequently whatever will prevent the Grain's acquiring ſuch a Degree of Heat and Moiſture, will preſerve it from the Damage occaſion'd by theſe and all ſuch Inſects. But what ſhall we do to prevent the Warmth and Humidity of the Air? Shall we convert our Barns and Granaries into Air-Pumps? The ingenious Dr. *Hales'* Invention of the Ventilator is a pretty Theory, and would undoubtedly be of great Advantage to the Farmers who make great Crops, and to the Merchants who ſhould keep large Granaries; and it is to be hoped it will get Footing among us. But every Man who cultivates Land in *Maryland* is deſirous to have a Wheat-patch (as he calls it) of his own, & Dr. *Hales'* Aparatus, together with the Trouble attending it, will be found too expenſive for ſmall Reapings; our Planters will be too apt to call it a *windy* Scheme. Mr. *Q*'s Method then is to let the Wheat grow in the Field, as long as may be, without endangering much Loſs in the gathering. I preſume we are unanimouſly of this Opinion; that is, we will certainly leave it in the Field, as long as we think it is growing: But after that, I queſtion whether any Man will be prevailed upon to leave it ſtanding, for Reaſons too obvious to mention; and to find Houſing for the Straw, ſeems to be too high a Demand, in a Country where People are hardly perſuaded to find Houſe-Room for the Grain itſelf. As to the reſt, it is the general Practice to ſhift and air, *&c.*

Now, from what I have ſaid above, it appears, that the Method Mr. *Q.* would explode, comprehends and takes in, not only what has hitherto been practiſed with ſome Degree of Succeſs and Advantage in other Regions, but even the unexceptionable Part of what he himſelf would recommend. If it does not come up to our Wiſhes, it is nevertheleſs the beſt we have in Uſe; and we muſt not throw out our dirty Water till we have got clean in. To this End I endeavoured to conſider the Nature of the Inſect, not to reject utterly the Methods heretofore in Uſe, becauſe, forſooth, they have not been perfectly ſucceſsful; but, as the Vermin had been of no long ſtanding, to find a probable Method of extirpating them in our Climate; for I am well aſſured they are not Aborigines of *Maryland*, nor even of the * Southern Parts of this Continent, as Mr. *Q.* imagines; for, if they were, they would not have been ſome Ages in arriving among us. It is a bold Thought perhaps; but we are at preſent occupied by one no leſs daring, that of driving out the *French* from having any Footing in *North-America*, which we hope to execute.

* The Fly in his Way from the Southern Parts would have touched at *Virginia*; there are great Quantities of Grain both ſhipped and manufactured at *Norfolk*; but I am informed the Merchants have not yet found Cauſe to complain of this Fly; they know him not.

Although he ſeems to divert himſelf with my Notions as chimerical, as appears by his impertinent Conceit of the Spring of the Air, *&c.* I imagine we are indebted, unluckily to ſome worthy and curious Experimenter, for theſe Inſects, as I hinted in my former Letter; for this Moth is well known in *Germany*, we have a Number of induſtrious *Germans* ſettled among us, we have not yet done making Trials of different Kinds of Grain, and I hope we ſhall never deſiſt, while Nature is ſo prolific of Variety, in improving all Kinds of Fruits and Seeds beyond their wild natural State. I will not ſay they are made more perfect by our Skill or Induſtry; quite the contrary: But moſt certainly they are rendered more acceptable to our Palates, for our Pleaſure and Advantage, than we can ſuppoſe they were produced in Paradiſe itſelf. Witneſs, the Crab and the Pippin, the Lime and the Lemon, the Colewort and the Coliflower or Cabbage, *&c. &c.*

Mr. *Q.* is pleaſed to ſay, my Method of extirpating theſe new Inſects is *liable to Objections, beſides it's Impracticability*; and this is all he ſays on this Head, beſides the Compariſon of the Locuſts of *Egypt*. Now, I conceive, as he has ſaid no more, he has ſaid too much; he ſhould have laid down his Objections, and given us ſome reaſonable Grounds of the Impracticability, neither of which he has attempted. But, tho' I propoſed that Theory with Modeſty, and am yet deſirous of having a clearer Diſquiſition of that Matter, I do not approve of his Manner of ſmothering the Reſearch; it may be found, upon Examination, more practicable than he imagines, and rather liable to Obſtacles (ſuch as his unſeaſonable *Egyptian* Story) than to reaſonable Objections.

We remember when this Fly was not known among us: Why may we not hope that our Poſterity may one Day thank us for the Hiſtory of an Enemy no more to be found, and with which they have no other Acquaintance than what they may gather from an old *Maryland Gazette*?

Within our Memory, the Country has been terrified with a Swarm of Flies, which we called Locuſts; this Terror laſted but a Summer. Another Summer we were plagued with a ſingular Sort of Caterpillars, a very contemptible Animal, one would think; however they untimber'd ſeveral Parcels of Land. Theſe are no more ſeen; a plain Indication that there are Incidents which ſometimes prove fatal to theſe Inſects, as there are Circumſtances which at other Times are favourable to them. Theſe are perhaps a kind of periodical Plagues, for whoſe Demolition or Expulſion we are in the Right to refer ourſelves to Providence, as we are unable to follow them in their Receſſes.

But the Corn Beetle and Wolf we ſeem to have in our Power; they are a Sort of domeſtic Animals, the latter is as well featherd as our Pigeons, and as tame, and we feed them in our Granaries and Stacks, as we do Rats and Mice in our Pantries. *Nolens-volens* indeed: But if it were not neceſſary to have Cielings or Linings in our Houſes and Ships, theſe Rats might be eaſily driven to the Fields and Foreſts; where, from being a Plague, they might, when *Reynard* fails, become a princely Entertainment to our Fox-Hunters, *&c.* In ſome Countries they hunt the Dormouſe or Alpine Rat, which they pickle and ſerve up at their Tables.

It is to the Induſtry and Proweſs of our noble Anceſtors, who were mighty Hunters before the Lord, that *Great-Britain* is at this Day quite free from Buffaloes, Boars, Wolves and other noxious Animals, with which that Iſland abounded in ancient Times: Is it not then a mortifying Reflection that we their Poſterity ſhould tamely ſuffer ſo contemptible an Inſect to eat the Bread out of our Mouths; or (to ſpeak with more Propriety) reduce us to bad Bread.

The Pea-bug is not known in *Europe*: If it was, I doubt not, where that Pulſe is ſo conſiderable an Article of Sea and Land Proviſion, they would heartily ſet themſelves to meditate his utter Deſtruction. It is owing to this motley Beetle that it will never be worth our while to cultivate theſe Peaſe in our Fields; for there is not perhaps a ſingle Grain that has not an Egg lodged in it, though many prove abortive.

I think I have digreſſed a little from my Subject: To return. It was roundly ſaid that my Method for extirpating theſe Inſects was *liable to Objections, and impracticable*. But I will venture to affirm, that every Man has it in his Power to deſtroy by my Method as many as are in his own keeping: So that there ſeems little more wanting than to prevail on every Man to be perſuaded of this; or if this cannot be expected of the unthinking Multitude, might not the Matter be referred to the Conſideration of the Legiſlature? They are happy Reſtraints on Liberty, which compel us to any Thing to our Advantage.

For Inſtance, ſuppoſe every Man who will cultivate Wheat, ſhould be obliged to provide him proper Houſing to ſecure his Crop, and to furniſh himſelf with the Materials that ſhall be judged proper for the Extirpation of any Sort of public Enemy, and this is a dreadful one; I would aſk, whether ſuch a Law would be more arbitrary, or leſs advantageous to the Community, than the many no leſs puzzling Regulations we have had with Regard to a famous Weed, which one would think, Man, the Lord of the Creation, ſhould not envy the excluſive Enjoyment of, to that filthy Tribe of Vermin for whoſe Nouriſhment it appears to have been created, and for whoſe Deſtruction both Men and Turkeys are yearly drawn out in Battalia in our Fields?

Thus I have proved the Practicability; as to Mr. *Q's Objections*, which he charges my Method to be *liable to, beſides it's Impracticability*, it will be Time enough to anſwer them, when he is pleaſed to make them known.

Mr. *Q.* ſeems to reſt ſatisfied with regard to the Mayz or *Indian* Corn, no Damage can arrive at it whilſt it is kept in it's Huſk, till it is immediately wanted for Uſe. But this will not anſwer the Purpoſe of Trade; it muſt be ſtripped naked before it is merchantable, and this by the Farmers it muſt afterwards be collected in Granaries ready to give Diſpatch to the Shipping that carry it to Market, to make it a profitable Branch of Commerce. This is what we aim at; otherwiſe we are no better than from Hand to Mouth.

You did me Juſtice in your Remark, that Mr. Q. miſtook me in putting *the Northern Parts of this Province* for *to the Northward of* Maryland; we ſhould be correct when we animadvert upon the Words of others: But as I preſume it was not a VOLUNTARY ERROR, I have no more to ſay to it.

I confeſs I have but little Skill in Farming, that of others muſt ſtand me in Stead; but I am greatly intereſted in the Matter in Queſtion, as a Member of the Community. I have by me the various Means uſed by the ſeveral Nations of *Europe* for the Preſervation of Corn, which I would freely communicate, if I thought they would be as acceptable to the Printer, or the People, as an Advertiſement of an Elopement. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant, C.

* * *

AMSTERDAM, January 23.

THE late Princeſs Gouvernante preſſed the Marriage of her Daughter the more, as the Conſtitution of the young Stadtholder doth not promiſe long Life, and ſhe could therefore hope for the Perpetuity of her Race only in the Deſcendants of the Princeſs Caroline. The Letter which her Royal Highneſs wrote to the States-General, aſking their Conſent to this Marriage, is very different from that which ſhe wrote on the ſame Subject to the States of the particular Provinces. The former was in theſe Words:

“*High and Mighty Lords, our very dear Friends,*

“AS there is nothing more dear to us, nor any Thing which we have more at Heart, than the Advancement of the Happineſs of our dear Children; and as among the Things that may contribute to that End, the Diſpoſal of them in Marriage, in ſuch Manner as we may hope the Almighty will bleſs, is not the leaſt conſiderable, and as our Daughter, the Princeſs Caroline, hath attained to ſuch an Age, as requires, from our maternal Care, the moſt ſerious Attention to this Point; we have, upon the Application made to us ſome Time ago by Prince Charles of Naſſau Weilbourg, aſking her in Marriage, ſeriouſly conſidered this Matter, and in particular we have attended moſt ſcrupulouſly to the good Qualities of the ſaid Prince, who is deſcended from the ſame Houſe with our Daughter, and bears the ſame Name: Beſides, he hath made himſelf ſo agreeable to our Daughter, that ſhe would not be averſe to a legal Marriage with him, in Caſe we and your High and Noble Mightineſſes would give our Conſent and Approbation.

“All theſe Motives have induced us to give our verbal Conſent to this Match, and amicably to deſire your High and Noble Mightineſſes to honour it with your Approbation, agreeably to your Diploma; with this View more particularly, that the Children which may be born of this Marriage, after being educated in the Reformed Religion, and making Profeſſions of it in due Time and Place, may be continued in the Enjoyment of thoſe Rights and Prerogatives, with which your High and Noble Mightineſſes in that Caſe favoured them by the ſaid Diploma the 26th of November, 1751.

“And as it would double our Satiſfaction to ſee this Marriage concluded as ſoon as poſſible, we moſt cordially intreat your High and Noble Mightineſſes to be pleaſed to accelerate your Deliberations on this Point: By which you will moſt ſenſibly oblige us.

“As to the Reſt, we pray God, Noble and Mighty Lords, to keep your High and Noble Mightineſſes under his holy Guard and Protection. We are, your High and Noble Mightineſſes,

“*Moſt affectionate Servant,*

“ANNE.

“By her Royal Highneſs's Command,

“T. J. DE LARA.

“*Hague, Jan.* 12, 1759.”

LONDON, *January* 29.

On Saturday laſt at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, died in an advanced Age, at her Houſe in St. Catharine's, Mrs. Parſons, Relict of the late Humphrey Parſons, Eſq; twice Lord Mayor of London. She had not a Moment's Illneſs; for having retired to her Cloſet, ſhe fell upon her Face and expired immediately. She has left a Son, and two Daughters, one married to —— Cotton, Eſq; and the other to —— Dun, Eſq; of the Kingdom of Ireland.——It is remarkable, that on her reading the Account of the Princeſs of Orange's Death, ſhe ſaid, with a Sigh, that ſhe was happy in having had a few Hours to recollect herſelf, and make a proper Proviſion for her Children; and added, that tho' ſhe did not wiſh for a tedious Illneſs, ſhe hoped ſhe ſhould not be called away ſuddenly: She then told a Lady of her Acquaintance, in what Part of her Houſe at Ryegate, a Sheet remarkably large, lay, in which ſhe deſired to be buried; it was accordingly ſent for Yeſterday, and ſhe now lies wrapt in it, ready for Interment.

The Court of Spain has given Orders for equipping Nine Men of War, to fetch the King of the Two Sicillies to take the Regency on him during the Indiſpoſition of the King his Brother.

ST. JOHN's (*in Antigua*) *February* 7.

By ſeveral Veſſels arrived from Guadaloupe ſince our laſt, we have a Confirmation of our former Account of the Enemy's being ſurpriſed, and having loſt 200 Men (not 300) in a Skirmiſh with the advanced Party of our Army. And on Sunday the 4th Inſtant, the advanced Part of our Army ſtormed a Redoubt, ſituate on the oppoſite Side of a deep Gully, which was obſtinately defended by the Enemy, but carried by our Troops, and 50 Men made Priſoners in it. Major Melville (who has been ſo active in diſtreſſing the Enemy) had the Misfortune of having his Hands and Face ſcorched by ſome Powder, which was concealed in a Houſe he ſet Fire to in the Redoubt, but he is not ſo much hurt, as to occaſion his leaving his Poſt.

On the happy Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms, in the Reduction of Baſſeterre, &c. it has been judged proper to ſend Captain Tyrrell home with the Account of it, who ſail'd for England about a Week ago, in his Majeſty's Sloop Weazel, Captain Bowles. It is alſo ſaid Captain Tyrrell is charged with other Commiſſions of very great Importance. We hear Capt. Leslie is appointed to the Command of the Buckingham, Capt. Parker to the Briſtol, Capt. Deering to the Woolwich, Captain King to the Rye, and Lieutenant Hulton to the Bonetta.

Feb. 14. The following Account of our Forces gone againſt Point Peter, is taken from a Letter which arrived here Yeſterday from Guadaloupe.

“*Since my laſt one Ship of* 70 *Guns, one of* 60, *one of* 50, *two of* 40 *and three Bombs,* 500 *Marines, and* 150 *Highlanders, have been diſpatched to Point Peter, which lies in the S. E. Part of Guadaloupe. The Deſign is to draw the French from the Entrenchments in the Front of our Army, and to cut off all Communication between Grandterre and the* [illegible].”

Extract of a Letter, dated Baſſeterre, in Guadaloupe, February 22, 1759.

“*Nothing material has happened for ſome Time paſt. A few Days ago the Berwick, Roebuck, Woolwich, two Bombs, and I believe two or three ſmall Veſſels more, went to Point Peter, or Fort Louis, ſituate on the S. W. Part of Grandterre, and the Day before Yeſterday an Account came from them, that they were obliged to bring to at too great a Diſtance from the Fort, to do proper Execution againſt it, and the Sea was ſo rough, that the Bombs muſt play with great Uncertainty, unleſs all the Ships at once enter'd the Harbour; which, ſhould they not meet with Succeſs, might be dangerous, as it would be very difficult to get out again. On this the Panther ſailed Yeſterday to join them, with Orders, it is ſaid, for all the Ships to enter the Harbour immediately, and we cannot doubt but they will meet with Succeſs. This you will obſerve, is what is reported here, but it is no wonder that Miſrepreſentations are ſometimes made in Antigua, for I aſſure you it is very difficult to come at Truth even here. The Death of poor Plaſtow is an Inſtance of this, for he died like a Hero in ſtorming the Redoubt you heard of ſome Time ago; he ſtood two Wounds before that which proved the fatal one.*

The Detachment from Antigua has loſt 6 *or* 7 *Men, and about* 20 *wounded; and from the beſt Information I can get, not above* 100 *Men have been killed in the Whole.*

The Fort here is ſuch a Place as I did not expect to find it. It has been a Work of very great Labour and Expence, and I am really ſurpriſed the Enemy gave it up ſo ſoon as they did. The Declivity of the Ground it ſtands on, does indeed expoſe it in ſome Degree to Ships in the Road; however, the Guns that are pointed that Way, are well enough covered, and all the Battering it received has done it little, or rather no Damage. I look upon it to be capable of ſtanding a regular Siege by Land, and the Engliſh have now made it ſtronger than ever it was.

The Troops are encamped in three Places, juſt without the Town, except detached Parties, in different Parts of the Country. The Enemy are in Sight, and Stragglers every Day come down, and fire at our Centries, and detached Parties. They will frequently venture within random Muſket Shot of the Fort, and their Balls have ſometimes fallen in it, but the Engliſh do not return their Fire.

How this Expedition may terminate God only knows. I don't pretend to be a Judge of theſe Matters, but I cannot find that any one infers, from the Strength of the Enemy, that a ſpeedy Conqueſt of the Iſland would be a Work of Difficulty. The Smallneſs of the Town, and Thinneſs of Habitations in the Country, as well as the Appearance they make, ſeem plainly to prove that the Enemy are not numerous; and I cannot find out any Thing they have done, or are now doing, that argues either their Skill or Reſolution to defend themſelves. Some hope that if Fort Louis ſhould be taken, a Body of Troops will be landed there, and by marching up into the Country from thence, will come upon the Back of the Enemy, and put them between two Fires, but I cannot ſee the Neceſſity of this; whenever the Generals are diſpoſed to approach the Enemy, it may be eaſily done from where they are.

Extract of a Letter, dated Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, Feb. 15.

“*We have juſt received the agreeable News of the Surrender of Fort Louis, and the Town and the Batteries in the Neighbourhood of Point Peter. The Ships firſt ſent up were reinforced by the Panther, and began the Attack about* 10 *o'Clock Yeſterday. The Cannonading was very ſmart for ſome Hours, but about five in the Afternoon the Enemy's fire ceaſed, Engliſh Colours were hoiſted in the Fort; and the Town, which is but ſmall, was preſently reduced to Aſhes. Our Loſs in this Affair was not more than* 10 *or* 12 *Men; that of the Enemy we do not know, but what remained of them fled into the Country. The Fort is a very good one, and on it and the Batteries* 40 *odd Guns were mounted. It is ſaid a Garriſon will be left in the Fort, and the Ships employed at Marigalante. The Report in the Place at firſt was, that all Grandterre had ſurrendered on Terms, but that was a Miſtake.*

“*I have alſo this Day heard of another material Step which has been taken, towards bringing this Iſland under Obedience to the Crown of England, which is this; the General and Commodore have publiſhed a Declaration, importing, that at the firſt Landing of his Majeſty's Troops at this Place, Letters were addreſſed to the French Governor, and the Inhabitants of the Iſland in general, ſignifying, that in Caſe the Inhabitants came in within a limited Time, and ſubmitted to the Government of his Britannic Majeſty, they ſhould be protected in the Poſſeſſion of their Houſes, Lands, and Effects of all Kinds; but that, for Reaſons beſt known to himſelf, the ſaid French Governor had kept the Contents of the ſaid Letters to himſelf, and concealed them from the Inhabitants.* THEREFORE, *to prevent the Effuſion of Blood, &c. the General and Commodore thought it their Duty to inform the Inhabitants in general, that in Caſe they ſurrendered within* 12 *Days from the* 12*th Inſtant, and behaved with due Obedience to his Britannic Majeſty, they [the General and Commodore] would, as far as in them lay, protect them in the quiet Poſſeſſion of their Eſtates, Effects, &c. and all free Negroes, Mulattoes, &c. who behaved as above, and brought in their Arms, ſhould have their Freedom and Privileges confirmed:* BUT, *in Caſe of Failure to comply with theſe favourable Conditions,* MILITARY EXECUTION *was to be expected.*”

“*I am in great Hopes, that if Means can be found to make this Declaration ſufficiently known, it will have the deſired Effect; for the Enemy muſt know our Army is very ſufficient to force a Submiſſion to much harder Terms; alſo the taking of* [illegible] *Louis, and the* [illegible] *our Privateers* [illegible] *along the Coaſt of the Iſland, will be ſtrong Inducements to ſubmit under the favourable Conditions which have been offered. From Baſſeterre along the Coaſt as far as* [illegible]*, the* [illegible] *have hardly left a Houſe ſtanding near the Sea, but have* [illegible] *all the Coaſt; and the Reduction of Fort Louis will encourage them to do the ſame by Grandterre and the S. Coaſt of Guadaloupe.*

P. S. Since the above was prepared for Publication, [illegible] have received a ſecond Account, that, in Conſequence of the taking Fort Louis, all Grandterre has ſurrendered.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, dated the [illegible] *Inſtant.*

“We are in daily Expectation of the Engliſh and [illegible] Fleets; and 'tis ſaid, the Trident, and two other Ships of War, are on their Paſſage for this Iſland; and that [illegible] Tranſports with Highlanders, may be expected.”

Several Veſſels have arrived from Guadaloupe ſince our laſt, by which we learn, that on Saturday laſt a Party was ſent out from the advanced Poſt of our Army, to bring [illegible] Flock of Cattle which were ſeen at a Diſtance; but in paſſing a Gully, near the Place, the Enemy fired at them from behind an Intrenchment, and killed an Officer and [illegible] private Men, yet the Intrenchments were not [illegible] forced; but the Enemy found Means to carry off the Cattle.

Feb. 24. We have Advice from Guadaloupe, that the Engliſh Troops have taken Poſſeſſion of an entrenched [illegible] Ground to the Eaſtward of the Fort, and where the French have lately thrown up a Redoubt.

Feb. 28. Several Privateers arrived Yeſterday from Guadaloupe, laden with Plunder; and brought in one Prize [illegible] tinique, ſuppoſed to be very valuable. The Reports from Guadaloupe are, that the Engliſh Army have decamped, and advanced very near the Enemy; but we cannot give it as a Certainty.

BOSTON, *March* 12.

The General Court have in their preſent Seſſion made Proviſion for raiſing forthwith FIVE THOUSAND Men, for the General Service of the Year 1759, with a Bounty of Six Pounds to ſuch as have not ſerved before, and of [illegible] Pounds two Shillings to ſuch as have ſerved in any of the former Campaigns this preſent War; ſaid Number to be compleated by a Draft from the Militia on the 6th of April next, if the whole Number ſhould not inliſt before. And to ſuch Seafaring Men as chuſe to ſerve for the Campaign in the King's Ships, rather than go in the Land Service, the ſame Bounty, and to make their Wages together with the King's Pay to Six Dollars per Month. And the Court have by a Meſſage to his Excellency the Governor, given him Hopes, that in the Event and Operations of this Campaign, ſhould any Emergencies ariſe, that might make any further Exertions neceſſary, they in ſuch Emergency would [illegible] their to exert themſelves.

NEW-YORK, *March* 12.

Particulars of Major Robert Rogers's laſt Scout againſt the Enemy, viz.

THAT on the 3d March, Inſtant, he marched from Fort-Edward for Ticonderoga, with Capt. Lotteridge, and 52 Indians, compoſed of Mohawks, Conojeharies, Scheharries, Dilliways, Oneidas, and Seneca's; and the following Detachment, viz. Of the Royal Regiment, Lieutenants Waſt and Cook, 4 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, and 40 Privates. Royal Americans, Light Infantry, Captain Wyllamos, Lieutenant M'Kay, Enſigns Brown and Morey, 4 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, and 120 Privates. Volunteers of ditto, Lieut. Trumbal, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, and 41 Privates; and Lieut. Brims, Engineer. [illegible] of the Rangers, Lieut. Tute, Holmes, Brewer and Stark, 7 Serjeants, and 73 Privates; the Whole, Officers included, being 358: That they encamped the firſt Night at Half-Way Brook, on the Road to Fort William Henry; one Indian having hurt himſelf on the Road, returned back with another to take Care of him: That on the 4th, at 10 o'Clock they began their March towards Lake-George, and when within a Mile of the ſame, halted till the Cloſe of the Evening, that they might the better paſs undiſcovered from any Party of the Enemy, that might be watching on the Hills, when they continued their March till two o'Clock in the Morning, at which Time they halted at the firſt Narrows.——In the Morning ſeveral of the Detachments being Froſt-bitten, ſent back 23 of them with a careful Serjeant of the Rangers, with Orders to return with them to Fort-Edward. On the Evening of the 5th they began their March, and reached Sabbath Day Point about One o'Clock, where they encamped till the Morning of the 7th, at which Time marched again, and arrived at the Landing Place about 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and halted on a Point of Land on the Eaſt Side, near [illegible], where they intended to form an Ambuſcade, and endeavour to draw out a Party from the Fort, by a few ſtraggling Perſons, who were to return again to the main Body.——That at 9 o'Clock they ſent out two Rangers and two Indians to reconnoitre, that the Major might the better effect his Deſigns; they returned about 11 o'Clock, and reported, that there was no Party out on the Weſt Side, but on the Eaſt Side there were two Parties cutting of Wood.——It then appearing a good Time for the Engineer to make his Obſervations, &c. Capt. Wyllamos was ordered to remain with the Regulars, and 30 Rangers, whilſt the Major, with the Engineer and 49 Rangers, and Capt. Lotteridge, with 45 Indians, ſhould go to the Hill on the Iſthmus that overlooks the Fort; where Major Rogers left Lieut. Tute, and 10 Rangers, as a Guard, with an Intent to croſs the Lake with the Remainder to the Eaſt Side, and cut off the working Party that Night.——That when he came near the Lake, he found that he could not get over undiſcovered in the Day Time, therefore returned to the Engineer, who was left to make Obſervation of the Fort, &c.——and with him, and the whole Party, marched back to the Point where Capt. Wyllamos was, firſt leaving five Indians and one Ranger to obſerve what Numbers croſſed the Lake in the Evening, from the Eaſt Side to the Fort.——That about dark the Indians and Rangers returned with an exact Account of their Numbers, at which Time the Engineer ſet out again with Lieut. Tute and 10 Rangers, and went to the Entrenchment, from whence he returned about Midnight without any Moleſtation, and ſaid, he had accompliſhed his Buſineſs to his Satiſfaction.——That upon this the Major ordered Capt. Wyllamos, with the Regulars, back to Sabbath Day Point; as the Weather was exceſſive cold, and the Party much fatigued, it did not appear prudent to march them any further.

therefore ſent with them Lieutenant Tute and thirty Rangers, as occaſional Pilots, or flanking Party.

That at 3 o'Clock the Major marched with Capt. Lotteridge and 46 of his Indians, with Lieutenants Holmes, Brush, and Stevens, and 40 of his Rangers, and one Regular, in order to attack the working Party, on the Eaſt Side, early in the Morning, and croſſed South Bay, 8 Miles South of the Fort, from thence bore down the Lake till they were oppoſite the Fort on the Eaſt Side, where they halted within half a Mile of the Lake; from whence ſent out two Indians to reconnoitre, who returned in a few Minutes, and brought Intelligence, that the working Party was cloſe to the Bank of the Lake, oppoſite to the Fort. Upon which they ſtripped off their Blankets, and ran down upon them, took ſeven Priſoners, four Scalps, and killed ſeveral others, as they were retreating to the Fort, whereupon eighty Indians and Canadians ruſhed out of the Fort, and purſued our Men cloſely, being backed by about 100 French Regulars.—That in about one Mile's March the Indians and Canadians overtook them, and began to play on their Rear; as they marched in a Line abreaſt, their Front was eaſily made, and halted on a riſing Ground, and engaged the Enemy, who behaved with great Bravery for a little Time, but ſoon found they could not ſtand before our Markſmen, till their Reinforcement could come up, and was obliged to ſcatter and run for it. That after this the Major began his March again in a Line abreaſt, and when he had proceeded about half a Mile further, the Enemy appeared in Sight again, but he did not chooſe to engage them there, and went a little further, and halted on a long Ridge on that Side, oppoſite to the Enemy, when the Canadians and Indians came up very cloſe, but their Purſuit was ſoon ſtopt by a Volley from the Mohawks and Rangers, which broke them immediately, when Part of Rogers's Detachment purſued them, till they were in Sight of the French Regulars, where the French made a Stand.—That afterwards he marched off without any Oppoſition, the Enemy not daring to purſue him any further.—That in theſe ſeveral Skirmiſhes they had 2 Rangers and 1 Regular killed, and one Indian badly wounded, and judged to have killed about thirty of the Enemy.

We can further aſſure the Public, That Major Rogers's Party in general, both Officers and Men, behaved extremely well, and eſpecially Captain Lotteridge and Lieutenant Holmes, who ſtrove to exceed each other, both of whom behaved with great Bravery and Coolneſs during the whole Affair.—That he continued his Retreat till 12 o'Clock at Night, and at the End of fifty Miles March, from where he ſet out in the Morning, joined Capt. Wyllamoz at Sabbath Day Point, who had kindled Fires for his Reception, which were, no doubt, very acceptable to the Party.—And that next Morning he marched as far as Long-Iſland, on the Lake, with the whole Detachment, where he encamped, from which Place he ſent an Expreſs to Col. Haldiman, at Fort Edward, and was met the next Morning at Lake-George, by Captain M'Bein, with a Detachment, who brought ſome Slays to carry the diſabled Men to Fort Edward, where they all arrived the Evening of the 10th.

We hear the Mohawks carried four of the French Priſoners home with them.

The Ship Dolphin, Monſieur Dumain, late Maſter, of and for Nantz, from the Cape, taken on the 10th of February by the Captains Miller, Dale and Lilley, of this Place, and Captain Wright, of Cape-Fear, came into Port on Tueſday laſt.

The ſame Day came into Port alſo, the Ship [illegible] of Amſterdam, Andries Zegerd, Maſter, from the Cape for Amſterdam, as the Captain ſays, tho' when taken by the Captains Troop, Donaldſon and Dale, of this Port, he was under Convoy of a 74 Gun Ship and a Frigate, and ſailed from Cape-François in Company with the Fleet: She is 600 Tons Burthen, and has a valuable Cargo, conſiſting of 680 Hogſheads of white Sugar, 60 Hogſheads, 104 Tierces, and 200 Barrels of Coffee, beſides 476 Pieces of Campeachy Wood.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 5.

A Gentleman in *London*, to his Friend here, writes, That in *Holland* there was much Confuſion ſince the Death of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Gouvernante, and it was apprehended the People would Riſe againſt the States; and that a War with *Holland* was talk'd of.

His Excellency our Governor returned home, from the Northward, in good Health, on Tueſday laſt.

Yeſterday Morning STEPHEN BORDLEY, Eſq; was ſworn in one of his Lordſhip's Honourable Council of State of this Province.

In the Afternoon the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here, when his Excellency the Governor opened the Seſſion with the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly,

HIS Majeſty having nothing ſo much at Heart, as to improve the great and important Advantages gained the laſt Campaign, as well as to repair the Diſappointment at *Ticonderoga*, and by the moſt vigorous and extenſive Efforts, to avert, by the Bleſſing of GOD on his Arms, all Dangers which may threaten *North-America*, from any future Irruptions of the *French*, and not doubting but all his faithful and brave Subjects here, will chearfully co-operate with, and ſecond, to the utmoſt, the extraordinary Succours ſupplied by the Kingdom of *Great-Britain* for our Preſervation and Defence: He hath been pleaſed to order the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Eſq; one of his principal Secretaries of State, to write to the Governors of theſe Colonies, and require them once more to convene the General Aſſemblies of their reſpective Provinces, and urge them to raiſe, with all poſſible Diſpatch, as large a Body of Men as the Circumſtances of each Province will allow, to act in Conjunction with ſuch of the King's Regular Troops, as may, during the enſuing Campaign, be employed againſt his Enemies on this Continent: In Obedience therefore to his Majeſty's Commands, ſo ſignified to me, I meet you again at this Time, and that you may the better know what is expected from us, I ſhall lay before you ſeveral Letters that I have lately received from the Secretary of State, and from General *Amherſt*; the Contents whereof will, I hope, induce you to embrace the Opportunity which now preſents itſelf, the laſt probably that you will have of making Amends, in ſome Sort, for your Failure laſt Year, by a ready and dutiful Performance of the Service, which, in Purſuance of his Majeſty's Commands, is now ſo earneſtly recommended to us.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *Enter'd*,
Snow Friendſhip, Henry Jones, from St. Kitt's.

THE MANAGERS of the LOTTERY, are now rolling up the Tickets, in Order to begin Drawing next Thurſday Afternoon. There are the following Prizes in it, viz.

Prizes.		Value.		Amount.
1	of	100 £.	is	100 £.
2	of	75	are	150
4	of	50	are	200
8	of	25	are	200
12	of	15	are	180
20	of	10	are	200
30	of	5	are	150
125	of	2	are	250
1000	of	1 2 6	are	1125
1 firſt Drawn, not otherwiſe a Prize				6
1 laſt Drawn, Ditto,			- - -	4
1204 Prizes,		Amounting to		2565

1 X

N. B. A few Tickets yet remain in the Hands of ſome of the Managers, and will continue to be ſold 'til the Day before Drawing. There are not Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize. The Public Buildings being now taken up by the General Aſſembly, &c. the Drawing will be in the Great Room, where the late Mrs. Graham lived.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wedneſday the Ninth Day of May next, at the Subſcriber's Store in Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 462½ Acres, lately poſſeſſed by Mr. *Henry Watſon*, deceaſed, lying on *Patowmack* River, about a Mile below the Mouth of *Rock-Creek*, with ſeveral Improvements, conſiſting of a Dwelling-Houſe, a Brick Waſhing-Houſe, and ſeveral convenient Out-Houſes, and 3 or 4 young Orchards.

For Title or Terms, enquire of 1

JAMES DICK.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship WYE-RIVER, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* ANNAPOLIS.

A LARGE Quantity of fine BOHEA, GREEN, and HYSON TEAS, at reaſonable Rates. 1 ROBERT SWAN.

THE Subſcriber at his DANCING-SCHOOL, at the Houſe late Mrs. *Graham*'s in *Annapolis*, will Teach DANCING every Friday and Saturday (to commence the 20th Inſtant) for One Piſtole a Quarter, and a Piſtole Entrance. 1

ANTHONY SMITH.

N. B. He was to have begun his firſt Quarter on Friday the 13th Inſtant; but the Lottery being to be drawn in his Dancing-Room, occaſions his putting it off till the above Time.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, in purſuing of *George Gardner*, a Drummer in the 44th Regiment, (who had clandeſtinely taken a Servant Man from him), after paying him a conſiderable Sum of Money, had extorted from him his Note of Hand for 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on the 26th of *March*, for what *Gardner* call'd *Subſiſtence-Money*: This is therefore to forewarn any Perſon from taking an Aſſignment of the ſaid Note, as it was illegally obtained. 1 X PHILIP SYNG.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Plantation of *Thomas Shircliff* in *Charles* County, near *Port-Tobacco*, on the 10th of *January* paſt, a Bay Gelding about 13 Hands high, trots and gallops, branded on the near Buttock with ſomething like H, but not plain, has a ridg'd Mane and bob Tail, and is thought to have ſome grey Hairs in his Forehead.

Whoever returns him to the Subſcriber, living near *Chaptico* in *St. Mary*'s County, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward. JOSEPH COMPTON.

1 pd 7/6

COMMITTED to *Anne-Arundel* County Goal on the 26th of *March* laſt, *Chriſtopher Shockhill*, of a ſwarthy Complexion, has brown ſhort Hair, and ſays he belongs to *Thomas Hutchingſon* of *St. Mary*'s County.

His Maſter may have him again on paying Charges. UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Jacob Mock*, in *Frederick* County, on the Head of *Great Seneca*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Grey Gelding, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock RB join'd in one, has loſt his left Eye, and is Hipſhotten.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Barney Hooker*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Bay Mare, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with ſomething like L, paces naturally, has ſome white Hairs at the Root of her Tail, and has been trimm'd and hand dock'd this Year.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Lucy Smith*, in *Prince-George's* County, near *Upper-Marlborough*, and in the Poſſeſſion of *Baſil Burgeſs*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, her hind Feet are white, and ſhe appears to be about 8 or 10 Years old; but has not any perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Francis Linthicum*, junior, near the Mouth of *South* River, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Dark Bay Horſe, branded on the off Buttock with T, and has a great many white Spots about him.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

PHILIP SYNG,
BRASS-FOUNDER, from PHILADELPHIA,
living near the Town Gate, in ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES (or Repairs) all Sorts of Braſs-Work, ſuch as Candleſticks, Heads or Knobs of all Sizes for Shovels, Dogs, *&c.* Furniture for Deſks and Cheſts of Drawers, Knockers for Doors, Boxes for Carriages, Mill Braſſes for Saw or Griſt Mills, Plate-Warmers, *&c. &c. &c.* He alſo caſts Bells of all Sizes; and gives the beſt Prices for old Braſs and Copper. 2

N. B. Chocolate, Coffee and Raiſins, to be ſold by ſaid *Syng*.

March 29th, 1759.

WHEREAS *Ruth M'Kinnon*, formerly Spouſe to me the Subſcriber, is for ever hereafter juſtly ſeparated and diſcharged from me, becauſe of her having lately brought into my Family an adulterous Child, which was begot about the Beginning of *June*, 1758, while I was abſent in *Britain*; being born in full Time and Health on the ſecond of this Inſtant *March*: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons of whatever Denomination, for the future, from dealing with, or truſting her on my Account; for I do hereby ſolemnly proteſt, that I will not (according to Law) pay ſo much as a Farthing of any Debt or Debts, which ſhe may contract from the Date hereof. 3

DANIEL M'KINNON.

RANTOR,

IS now in the Hands of *Robert Wolfe*, junior, near *Diſney*'s Mill, and will Cover Mares this Seaſon, for One Piſtole, the Leap and Trial. 2

N. B. Good Care will be taken of the Mares by ſaid *Wolfe*.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's Plantation on *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, on the 7th of *July* laſt, a Cheſnut Sorrel Horſe, branded on the near Buttock with the Letter N, has a ſmall Blaze in his Forehead, about 14½ or 15 Hands high, and a natural Pacer. X

Whoever will give Information of him, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive Two Piſtoles Reward.

SARAH NEEDHAM.

3 INDICO SEED, new and good, juſt Imported, and to be Sold either by the Barrel or Buſhel, at *Annapolis*, by ZACHARIAH HOOD.

Baltimore-Town, March 18, 1759.

RAN away on Sunday Night laſt from on board the Brigantine *Sharpe*, now lying in the *North-Weſt-Branch* of *Patapſco*, Two Indented Servants, *viz.*

Francis Muller, a *Hamburger*, he is a thin Fellow, of a ſandy Complexion, and hard of Hearing: Had on when he went away, a red Great Coat, a green double breaſted Jacket, a Pair of blue Breeches, a red Cap, and a Caſtor Hat.

Martin Nicler, he calls himſelf a *Pruſſian*, a broad thick Fellow, of a dark Complexion. Had on a blue Pea-Jacket with Gores in the Skirt, a red Jacket, black Wig, a blue *Scotch* Bonnet, and a Pair of black Grain Shoes.

2 Ran away at the ſame Time from the Snow *Trial*, Two Convict Servants, *viz.*

William Andrews, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, an old Man, talks very ſmooth, walks a good deal bent, and is of a dark Complexion.

Robert Jones, a Sailor, of a fair Complexion, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, he is a well-ſet Man, talks full, and ſomething in the Country Dialect, and his Eyes appear to be ſore.

Whoever ſecures all, or any of the above Servants, ſo that the Subſcribers may have them again, ſhall receive a Piſtole for each.

BENJAMIN NORTH,
ALEXANDER STEWART.

N. B. The Two Convicts had when they went away remarkable long Beards, and ſundry Wearing Apparel, which they will change as it ſuits them. They ran away a little while ago, and were taken up at *Point-Look-Out*.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wedneſday the 18*th of* April *Inſtant, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Mr.* Samuel Middleton's *in* Annapolis, *for the Benefit of the Captors*,

4 THE Schooner PAULINE, a prime Sailer, and will carry 2000 Buſhels of Grain, with her Apparel and Furniture, *viz.* Standing and running Rigging compleat, two Cables, two Anchors, ſome ſpare Rope and Spun-Yarn, Gibb and Flying-Gibb, Foreſtayſail, Foreſail, Squareſail, Gaff Topſail, Mainſail and Maintopmaſtſail, Gaff Topſail, Ring-tail and Waterſail, a Bonnet for the Foreſail, and another for the Gibb; Sundry Cabbin, Boatſwain's, and other Stores, a new Cable; alſo, a Quantity of good Bacon, Bread, and Rice.

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x WHOEVER received from on board the *Duke William*, Capt. *William Bradford*, a Box of Merchandize, marked I M. N° 1, containing one Copper Plate-Warmer, one Chocolate Pot, one Tea Kettle, and a Coffee Pot, is deſired to give Information thereof to Capt. *Henry Carroll*, living on *Patuxent* River, or to the Subſcriber in *Baltimore-Town*; and oblige

Their humble Servant,
JOHN MOALE.

March 15, 1759.

RAN away laſt Sunday Night from the Subſcriber's Plantation, near Mr. *Richard Snowden's* Iron Works, in *Anne-Arundel* County, the following Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

John Blansford, born in the Weſt of *England*, is a luſty well-ſet Man, about 35 Years of Age, wears a brown cut Wig, the Firſt Joint of the Fore Finger of his Left Hand has lately been cut off, which obliges him to wear a Finger-Stall. Had on a white Cotton under Jacket, a blue Pea Jacket over it, Leather Breeches, and old Country made Shoes and Stockings. 4

Thomas Smith, born in *England*, he is a luſty well-ſet Man, has ſhort red Hair, but may wear a Cap, is about the ſame Age, and his Apparel near the ſame as *Blansford's*.

John Tinsley, born in the Weſt of *England*, he is a ſlim Man, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high. His Apparel is near the ſame as the others.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward for each, paid by

THOMAS RUTLAND.

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x

To be SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Friday the 13*th Day of* April, *at the Houſe of* Mr. John Inch, *in* ANNAPOLIS, *at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon*,

A QUANTITY of COFFEE, and a Parcel of DRY GOODS.

STOLEN from Mr. *William Beall's* Plantation, near *Upper-Marlborough*, on the 14th of *February* laſt, a middle ſiz'd dark colour'd Horſe, has a Star in his Forehead, one hind Foot white, branded on the off Buttock with the Letters G M, trots and gallops well.

Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe, and delivers him on the aforeſaid Plantation, ſhall receive a Piſtole Reward. x4 REZIN BEALL.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in *St. Mary's* County, on the 18th of *February* laſt, an *Iriſh* Convict Servant Man named *Francis Brown*, a likely well made ſly inſinuating Fellow, about Six Feet high, diſcovers his Country by his Tongue; he has a large Scar on his Throat, and a Wheezing in his Speech. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to Paſs for one *Stephen Stiffert*, having Stole his Indentures with a Diſcharge thereon. He is a Blackſmith by Trade. Had on a dark brown bob Wig, a light colour'd Duffel Coat with flat Metal Buttons, a blue Half-thick Waiſtcoat and Breeches, with Buttons of the ſame Sort; but is ſuppoſed to have Stolen other Cloaths. He rode off a large Bay Horſe Shod all Fours, with a light Hunting Saddle half worn, without a Saddle Cloth, in Company with one *Peter Turley*, an *Iriſhman*; and is ſuppos'd to be gone to *Philadelphia* or *New-York*.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Runaway, and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Four Piſtoles Reward, beſide what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; and Six Piſtoles if taken out of it. 5 GEORGE PLATER.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
TAYLOR, 6

HEREBY gives Notice to his old Cuſtomers, and Others, That he now carries on his Buſineſs at the Houſe where he formerly lived, (before he removed to his Plantation on the North Side of *Severn*) in *Annapolis*.

Prince-George's County, *March* 6, 1759.
To be SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE,
At Upper-Marlborough, *on the* 9*th of* April *next*,

A TRACT of Land called *Braſhear's* Meadow, containing 200 Acres, lying on the *Beaver-Dam* Branch, on Part of which *Samuel Harby* lives; taken by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, from the Provincial Court, againſt the Lands and Tenements of *Robert Braſhears*, junior, for the Uſe of the Commiſſioners, or Truſtees, for Emitting Bills of Credit, eſtabliſhed by Act of Aſſembly.

x4 COLMORE BEANES, Sheriff.

Prince-George's County, *March* 6, 1759.
To be SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE,
At Upper-Marlborough, *on the* 9*th of* April *next*,

THE Plantation and Land where *John Braſhears*, junior, lives, near *Mount-Pleaſant*, containing 184 Acres; taken by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, from the Provincial Court, againſt the Lands and Tenements of *Samuel Braſhears*, ſenior, for the Uſe of the Commiſſioners, or Truſtees, for Emitting Bills of Credit, eſtabliſhed by Act of Aſſembly.

x4 COLMORE BEANES, Sheriff.

Prince-George's County, *March* 6, 1759.
To be SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE,
At Upper-Marlborough, *on the* 9*th of* April *next*,

THE Plantation and Land where Mrs. *Rachel Sprigg* lives, containing 547 Acres; and Part of a Tract of Land called *Darnall's Grove*, containing 593½ Acres, lying near Mr. *Brogden's* Chapel; taken by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, from the Provincial Court, againſt the Lands and Tenements of *Osborn Sprigg*, for the Uſe of the Commiſſioners, or Truſtees, for Emitting Bills of Credit, eſtabliſhed by Act of Aſſembly. x4 COLMORE BEANES, Sheriff.

Prince-George's County, *March* 6, 1759.
To be SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE,
At Upper-Marlborough, *on the* 9*th of* April *next*,

THE Plantation and Land where Mrs. [illegible] lives, containing [illegible] Acres, and a Tract of Land called *Orphan's* [illegible], containing 100 Acres, in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Enoch Magruder*, and adjoining to the Plantation whereon he lives; taken by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, from the Provincial Court, againſt the Lands and Tenements of Col. *Edward Sprigg*, for the Uſe of the Commiſſioners, or Truſtees, for Emitting Bills of Credit, eſtabliſhed by Act of Aſſembly.

COLMORE BEANES, Sheriff.

JOHN INCH, *Silverſmith*,

HAVING lately procured an excellent Workman from *London*, Carries on his Buſineſs at his Shop near the Inſpection-Houſe in *Annapolis*, and performs any Plate Work, either ſmall or large in the beſt and moſt faſhionable Manner, at the cheapeſt Rates. He alſo Enamels Rings for Mourning.

To be Diſpoſed of by the ſaid *Inch*, the Time of a *Dutch* Servant Man, that has above Six Years to ſerve, and who underſtands Tanning and Currying.

Piſcataway, February 13, 1759.

THE Subſcriber intending for BRITAIN ſoon, hereby gives Notice to all Perſons who have Accounts unſettled, for Dealings they have had with him at *Piſcataway*, on Account of Meſſieurs *John Glaſsford* and Company, to come and ſettle the ſame by Bond, Bill, or Note, without Delay, otherwiſe they may expect Trouble without Reſpect of Perſons. He hopes that every one who can, will diſcharge their Debts to the ſaid Company before he leaves the Country, and thoſe who cannot, will have Time given them upon proper Application. He hereby further acquaints the Public, that the ſaid Meſſieurs *John Glaſsford* and Company's Store at *Piſcataway*, will be continued with the uſual good Aſſortment of GOODS, to be ſold for Money or Tobacco. JAMES MARSHALL.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice to all Perſons indebted to the Concern of *Edward Trafford*, Eſq; and Sons, at *Piſcataway*, either by Bond, or Note of Hand, to make Payment as they become due, otherwiſe they will immediately be put in Suit. All thoſe that have not already ſettled their Accounts due from them to the ſaid Concern, and do not immediately come and diſcharge or ſettle the ſame, may expect to be treated in ſuch a Manner as will not be agreeable to them.

GEORGE BOWDON.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Tracts of LAND, lying in the lower Part of *Frederick* County, well Water'd, Timber'd, and plenty of good Meadow Ground; for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or heavy Tobacco. For further Particulars enquire of

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber's Plantation, in *Prince-George's* County, Four Steers, 4 or 5 Years old, branded on the Buttocks B T, but not diſtinct; they may be alſo marked in the Ears.

Strayed from the ſame Place, a Heifer branded on the Horns B O.

Whoever will give Information, ſo as that the ſaid Cattle may be got again, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward for each.

B. TASKER, junior.

On Monday the 21*ſt Day of* May *next, the Subſcribers will ſell to the Higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Mr.* William Brown, *at* London-Town,

ABOUT 550 Acres of LAND, lying very near *London-Town*, the Land being Part of the Eſtate of Mr. *William Peele*, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed.

Alſo, One Lot in the *New Town* of *Annapolis*, Number L, lying on the Street leading down to *Severn* Ferry, with an old Houſe, in which the *French Neutrals* at preſent live.

For Title, enquire of the Subſcribers.

JAMES MOUAT,
JAMES DICK, [illegible]
JAMES NICHOLSON,

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Advertiſe-